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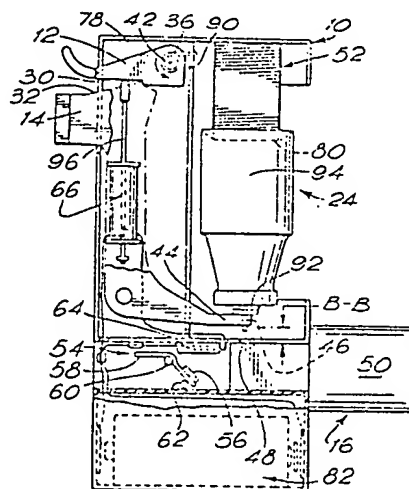
<p>86-170801/27 B07 S05 LAND/02.11.84 LANDIS R *EP -186-280-A 02.11.84-US-667544 (02.07.86) A61m-13 <u>Inhaler with medicament discharge activated by inhalation - which</u> <u>closes electrical circuit to release spring loaded cartridge</u> C86-073305 E(AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE)</p>	<p>B(11-C4, 12-M1B) 2</p>
<p>An inhaler includes a medicament (A) cartridge held in a cocked position against the bias of a spring. A flap is located in the inhalation passage and is activated by the passage of air. This action closes an electrical circuit to operate a solenoid which releases a trigger. The (A) cartridge is projected towards the air passage and (A) is released from its distal end via a nozzle.</p> <p><u>ADVANTAGE</u> The discharge is activated by the inhalation of the patient.</p> <p><u>EMBODIMENT</u> A patient draws air through an internal passage (54) leading to a mouthpiece (50). This operates a pivoting flap (58) which carries a magnet (56) to operate an electrical reed switch (64). A battery (82) then energizes a solenoid (66) which raises a plunger (96).</p>	<p>The (A) cartridge (94) is biased downwards by a spring (52) but is initially supported by fingers (44) which project from an arm (14). This arm is prevented from rotating clockwise by trigger (12) when in the position shown. When the trigger is raised by the solenoid, the arm (14) can rotate clockwise to allow the cartridge to move downwards so that its nozzle (46) enters the air passage to discharge (A). The appts. is recocked manually. (18pp295DA11DwgNo2/3) (E)ISR:No Search Report.</p> <p>EP-186280-A *</p>

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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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⑤④ **Breath activated medication spray.**

⑤⑦ A device for providing a metered dose of medication for inhalation by the patient. The device includes a case (10) having a conduit passage (68) connected to a mouthpiece (16) and having an angled door (58) activated to open the conduit passage when the patient inhales through the mouthpiece. The angled door is connected to an electrical circuit which is closed when the patient inhales through the conduit. The closed electrical circuit releases a spring-tensioned medicinal cartridge (24) to force the cartridge release pin (46) into a conduit aperture to release a dose of medicine into the conduit for inhalation by the patient.

PATENT APPLICATION

BREATH ACTIVATED MEDICATION SPRAYBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an inhalation device, whereby the action of inhaling activates a vial containing medication which then releases a metered dose or predetermined amount of medication directly into the patient's mouth.

Heretofore, devices for inhaling medicines, such as liquid medicaments into the lungs under pressure action were not activated by an inhaling action of the user. Such prior art devices are exemplified by the following U.S. Patents:

Mobley	1,614,532
Pitesky et al.	3,776,227
Hogg	3,326,231
Updegraff	3,045,671
Johnston	3,012,694
Doak	2,970,594
Hamilton et al.	2,852,023
Levitt	2,428,425
Kitrell	4,297,999
Kropfhammer	3,964,478
Jones	1,176,146
Schroder	1,692,730
Sholes	2,119,446
Olowinski	2,510,712

U.S. Patent No. 1,614,532 issued to Mobley on January 18, 1927 discloses a device for applying liquid medicaments under pressure whereby a canister containing medicament under pressure is opened by a small pin which is manually operated by the thumb or a finger of the user. The released liquid travels through a spirally whirling motion and is ejected as a stream which is inhaled by the user.

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U.S. Patent No. 3,776,227 issued to Pitesky et al., on December 4, 1973 discloses a device whereby a cartridge containing gas under pressure is opened by a pin which results in a flow of released gas. The opening is activated by manually rotating a housing containing a pressurized container and valve-supporting head relative to one another until the cartridge is punctured.

U.S. Patent No. 3,326,231 issued to Hogg on June 20, 1967 discloses a fluid regulating valve mechanism whereby the flow rate of a fluid released from a puncturable storage container which is ultimately inhaled by the user is metered by regulating the size of the needle valve formed when a pin pierces the container. This process is started by manually depressing an actuator so that the pin will pierce into the compressed container.

U.S. Patent No. 3,045,671 issued to Updegraff on July 24, 1962 discloses a device whereby a cartridge containing gas under pressure is pierced by a hollow pin or needle which releases a gas which is ultimately inhaled by the user. The piercing of the pressurized capsule containing the gas is performed by manually screwing the pin into the cartridge's seal.

U.S. Patent No. 3,012,694 issued to Johnston on December 12, 1961 discloses a gas dispensing device whereby gas contained in a pressurized container is released when a point punctures the container. A handwheel manually operates a threaded member which moves the capsule closer to the point which eventually punctures the container. A sleeve may manually be moved to restrict the opening of the hole and

U.S. Patent No. 2,970,594 issued to Doak on February 7, 1961 discloses a device whereby gas contained in a pressurized container is released for ultimate inhaling by the user when a pin pierces the container. The piercing action is regulated by the closing of the door on the chamber which holds the capsule which, in turn, manually forces the pin onto the capsule, when the capsule is so pierced the gas.

U.S. Patent No. 2,852,023 issued to Hamilton et al. on September 16, 1958 discloses a closed system whereby gas contained in a pressurized capsule is released by pulling a ring which, in turn, causes a perforator to move upward and penetrate into the capsule. The escaped gas can then be inhaled. The chamber into which the gas escapes contains a chemical which will remove carbon dioxide from the exhaled breath of the user. The exhaled breath can thus be inhaled.

U.S. Patent No. 2,428,425 issued to Levitt on October 7, 1947 discloses a portable oxygen breather whereby gas contained under pressure in a capsule is released when a pin pierces the capsule by means of a manually operated screwing device.

U.S. Patent No. 4,297,999 issued to Kitrell on November 3, 1981 discloses an inhaler whereby a bellows-type pump is utilized to pump oxygen or atmospheric gas into the inhaler's lungs.

U.S. Patent No. 3,964,478 issued to Kropfhammer on June 22, 1976 discloses a device whereby a valve is manually opened, which permits oxygen to flow into an applicator to be eventually inhaled.

U.S. Patent No. 1,176,446 issued to Jones on March

movement of the user's thumb. By so working with the thumb, the user can either open or close an air intake valve from which the gas to be inhaled is supplied.

U.S. Patent No. 1,693,730 issued to Schroder on December 4, 1928 discloses a device whereby the quantity of air inhaled corresponds to the depth of the user's breathing. There are no pins or piercing devices needed to dispense a predetermined amount of gas. The flow of the compressed gas creates a vacuum or partial vacuum which draws medicament into the device by droplets. These are then driven into the nozzle and eventually inhaled in a fine spray.

U.S. Patent No. 2,119,446 issued to Sholes on May 31, 1938 discloses an apparatus for self-administration of anaesthetic whereby the inhaler manually alternately compresses and/or releases a contractible and/or expansable rubber ball which controls the supply of gas to the inhaler.

U.S. Patent No. 2,510,712 issued to Olowinski on June 6, 1950 discloses a portable gas dispenser which dispenses a gas under the manual control of the user, including a means for adding medicaments to the gas dispensed. The valve mechanism which controls the flow of the compressed gas contained in a flask is controlled by manual movement of a rotatable valve plug. A manual threading action opens the valve which allows the gas to escape by controlled means. A receptacle can be filled with medicament which is inhaled with the gas.

None of the above-mentioned references, show the use of an inhalation device which is solely activated by the action of inhalation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide for a device in which the action of inhaling activates a series of reactions or steps whereby a vial containing medication is opened by a pin, thus releasing a metered dose or predetermined amount of medication which is directly inhaled into the user's mouth.

Another object of the invention is to provide for a manual override which causes the device to be activated apart from the inhaling action of the user.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide for a device which is simple in construction and one which is relatively inexpensive to produce.

Another object of the invention is to provide for a device which is portable and small enough in scale to be carried easily by the user, such as for example in one's pocket.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the device in a "standby" or locked position; with the air intake is illustrated by arrows,

FIGURE 2 is a planar view of the device in the "standby" or cocked position, and showing in a break-away illustration the curved lever arm,

FIGURE 3 is a planar view of the device similar to that of FIGURE 2, but showing the device in the activated position; and

FIGURE 4 is a cross-sectional view of the mouthpiece

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIGURE 1 shows a perspective view of the device constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention which embodies a housing or case means 10, preferably composed of plastic, which is openable suitably along a longitudinal axial seam 11, whereby said case means 10 is divided into halves, one of which is best shown in FIGURES 2 and 3. A straight lever arm means 12 comprising a T-shaped handle portion 13, is cooperatively associated with an L-shaped curved lever arm means 14 by means of notched surfaces. The lever arm means 14 comprises a handle portion 26, suitably provided with a finger loop, so that said straight lever arm means 12 and said curved lever arm means 14 are disposed exteriorly of the case means 10, so that they are easily accessible to the user when the device is in use. The user manually cocks the device by outwardly pulling the curved lever arm means 14 which in turn raises slightly the straight lever arms means 12. The device is now a "standby" or cocked position. It is apparent from FIGURES 2 and 3, when the device is in the uncocked position, same is akin to a safety feature since the device can not be accidentally set off while not in use. A suitably removable mouthpiece means 16 mounted on the case means 10 is easily accessible to the user, so that the orifice portion 50 of said mouth piece means 16 can be placed into one's mouth while holding the device in a hand while at the same time cocking the apparatus prior to use. The mouthpiece means 16 is removable for cleaning and it may be provided with a friction fit. Access means for the medicine cartridge may be provided in the case

from said case means 10 in order to make the cartridge compartment 24 easily accessible for replacing a cartridge 24, as best shown in FIGURES 2 and 3. Another panel 18 of said case means 10 provides easy access to a suitable power source, such as a battery (shown in phantom).

By inhaling through said mouthpiece means 16, atmospheric air is taken in through intake opening 70 of conduit 68 in case means 10. By so inhaling, the user activates a series of steps which culminate when a predetermined metered amount of medicament stored in a cartridge is mixed with air and is ultimately inhaled by the user.

With a dead battery, the device can also be manually operated by the user by pushing T-shaped handle portion 13 of said straight lever arm means 12 in an upwardly direction, as shown by an arrow, thus disengaging said notched interfaced straight lever arm means 12 from the curved lever arm means 14, which, in turn, activates a series of steps, whereby a predetermined metered amount of medicament is ultimately inhaled by the user.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a planar view of the inner components of the device of FIGURE 1, and the device is illustrated in the cocked position.

The notched edge portion 30 of said straight lever arm means 12 engages the notched edge portion 32 of said curved lever arm means 14, which allows for the notched interfaced locking of said straight and curved lever arms, 12 and 14, respectively.

Suitable spring means 36, such as a torsion spring, fixably attached at one end to a central wall portion 90 of

conforming cylindrical outwardly projecting pivotal shaft
end portion 42 of said straight lever arm means 12, so as
to exert a torsion which forces said straight lever arm means
12 against said curved lever arm means 14. Thus, the
interfaced notched portion 30 of said straight lever arm
means 12 engages against said notched edge portion 32 of said
curved lever arm means 14. The other end of the spring means
36 extends into a blind hole and is thereby connected to the
shaft portion 42 for urging same in a counterclockwise
direction, as shown by the reference arrowhead in FIGURE 2.

Alternatively, the non-movable end of the spring means
36 can be fixably attached to other proximate wall surface
portions of said case means 10, such as, upper wall surface
78.

Pin and/or tube portion 46 of said cartridge means 24
is retractably disposed with respect to disc portion 92 of
the cartridge means 24 and is seated within a recessed end
portion 44 of said curved lever arm means 14, preferably U-
shaped in form to facilitate replacement of the cartridge.
The cartridge is conventionally available and is of a
standard size, and the pharmaceutical industry manufactures
such cartridges with a variety of medicaments. Disc portion
92 of said cartridge means 24 sits atop the U-shaped recessed
end portion 44 of said curved lever arm means 14.

While an end of said curved lever arm means 14 is
preferably U-shaped, an alternate construction is possible,
such as, a circular opening in which the diameter of said
circular opening approximates the diameter of the cylindrical
pin portion 46. The pin portion 46 of said cartridge means

portion 48 of said mouthpiece means 16, as best shown in FIGURE 4.

Compression Spring means 52 securely exerts a downward force upon the depressed disc-like edge portion 80 of canister portion 94 of the cartridge means 24, which tensionally holds said cartridge means 24 against said U-shaped recessed end portion 44 of said curved lever arm means 14.

Angled door means 54, having an attached magnet 56, and a stop portion 58 is rotatably mounted about pivot means 60. The stop portion 58 of the door bears or leans up against the passageway wall when the air conduit is closed. The magnet 56 of the door means 54 is attracted to the metallic means 62, suitably in the form of a pin, so as to restrain the door means 54 from moving. If the door means 54 moves, the magnet 56 activates switch means 64, of electric circuitry which, in turn, energizes solenoid means 66. Alternate means to frictionally retain said door means 54 in a fixed position could also be utilized, but said magnet 56 is necessary in the embodiment shown herein as the contacts of a reed switch as shown are closed by the magnet 56 when it is juxtaposed or in proximity to said reed switch means 64. Thus, switch means 64 of FIGURE 2 is shown in its open position. Solenoid means 66 is shown in position behind the curved lever arm means 14.

FIGURE 3 illustrates the components of the device in an activated position. Inhaling through the orifice 50 of mouthpiece means 16 creates an inwardly flow of air (as shown by the referenced arrow) through conduit 68 of case means 10

inwardly through end aperture 70, and the air flows against door means 54 and exits outwardly through said mouthpiece means 16. The force of said air flow against said door means 54, causes the magnet 56 of the door means 54 to disengage from the metallic arresting means 62 and to rotate and pass the air through the passageway, so as to cause said magnet 56 of said door means 54 to come into proximity with the switch means 64 causing the adjacently disposed contacts of said switch means 64 to close the electric series circuit and thereby activate the solenoid 66. Switch means 64 is preferably of the reed type, however, other alternate types of switch means may be employed in the practice of the invention, along with suitable door means for closing or activating such alternate switch device.

The closing of said switch means 64, completes a series type circuit comprising a battery housed in battery compartment 82 of said case means 10, a switch and a solenoid, and such circuit allows for the flow of electrical current to activate the solenoid means 66.

When in the activated position, the plunger portion 96 of said solenoid means 66, moves outwardly from said solenoid means 66 which causes said plunger portion 96 to strike the straight lever arm means 12. This in turn, causes the notched edged portion 30 of said straight lever arm means 12 to disengage from said notched edged portion 32 of said curved lever arm means 14, and thereafter the straight lever arm means 12 rotates in a clockwise direction, as shown by the reference arrow in FIGURE 3. The plunger 96 travels a suitable distance A-A which is of sufficient length to

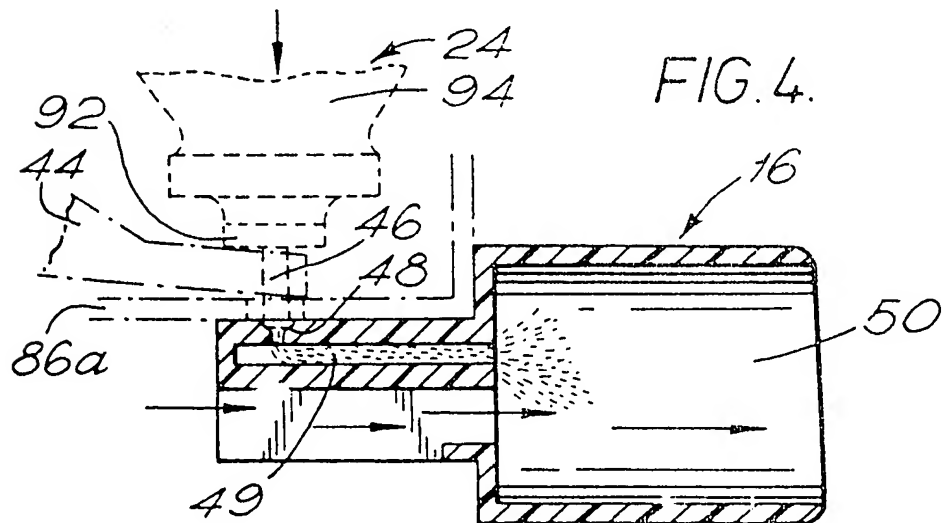
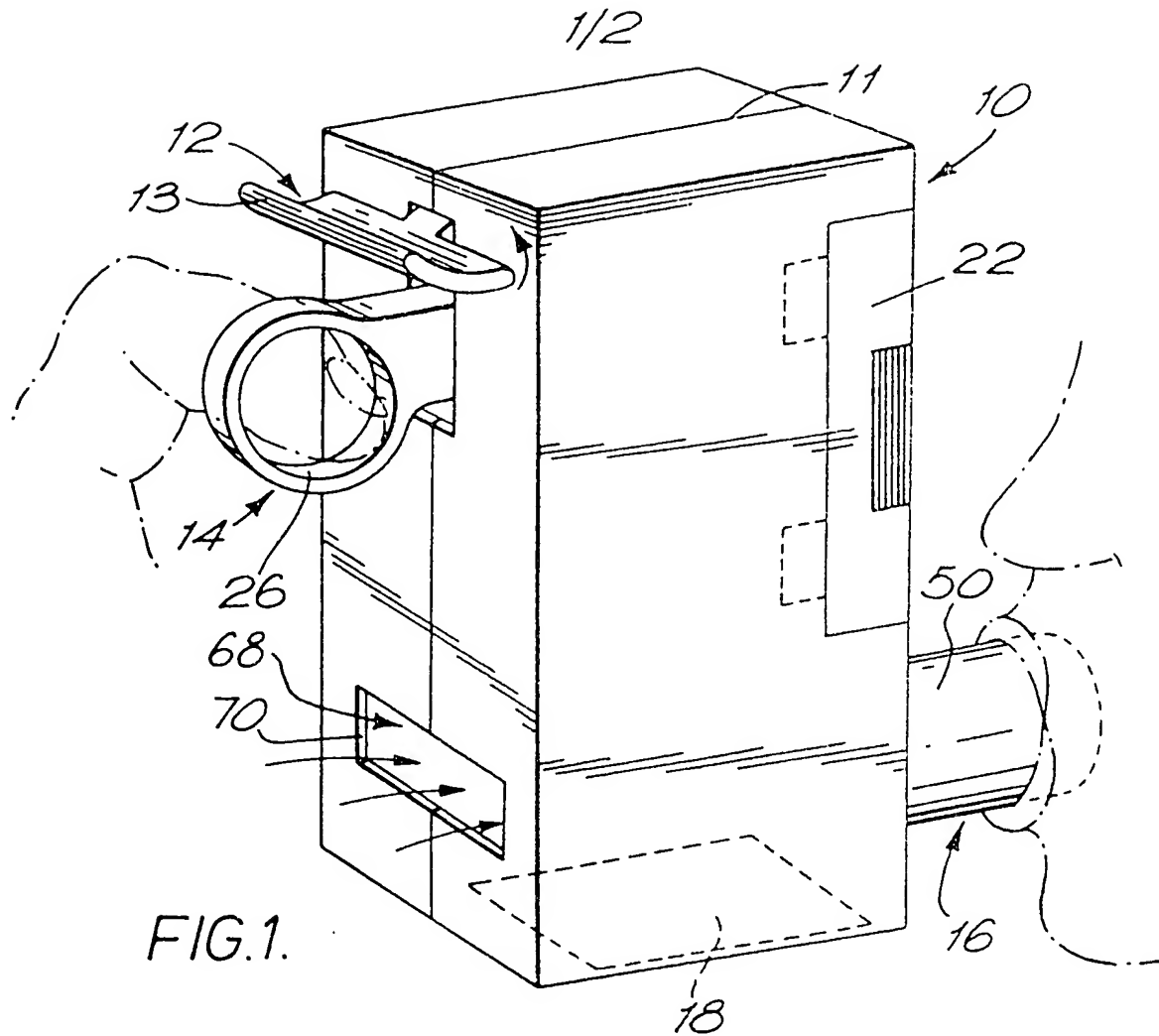
In the disengagement position, the spring means 52 exerts a downward force upon the cartridge means 24, which causes said curved lever arm means 14 which is mounted upon a suitable shaft 100 to rotate in a clockwise direction, so that said pin portion 46 of said cartridge means 24 moves a suitable distance B-B as shown in FIGURE 2, and thus strikes a recessed or countersunk bore formed in an end of the conduit portion 48 of the mouthpiece 16 which is integrally formed with the mouthpiece 16. As best shown in FIGURES 3 and 4, when said pin portion 46 of said cartridge means 24 strikes the bore of said mouthpiece means 16, the pin portion 46 of said cartridge means 16 moves into the cartridge means 24, thereby permitting a predetermined or metered amount of a medicament to be released into said conduit 48 and passageway 49 of said mouthpiece means 16 and subsequently into the mouthpiece 16, where said medicament is mixed with the air flowing through conduit 68 of said case means 10, and then the mixture is inhaled by the user.

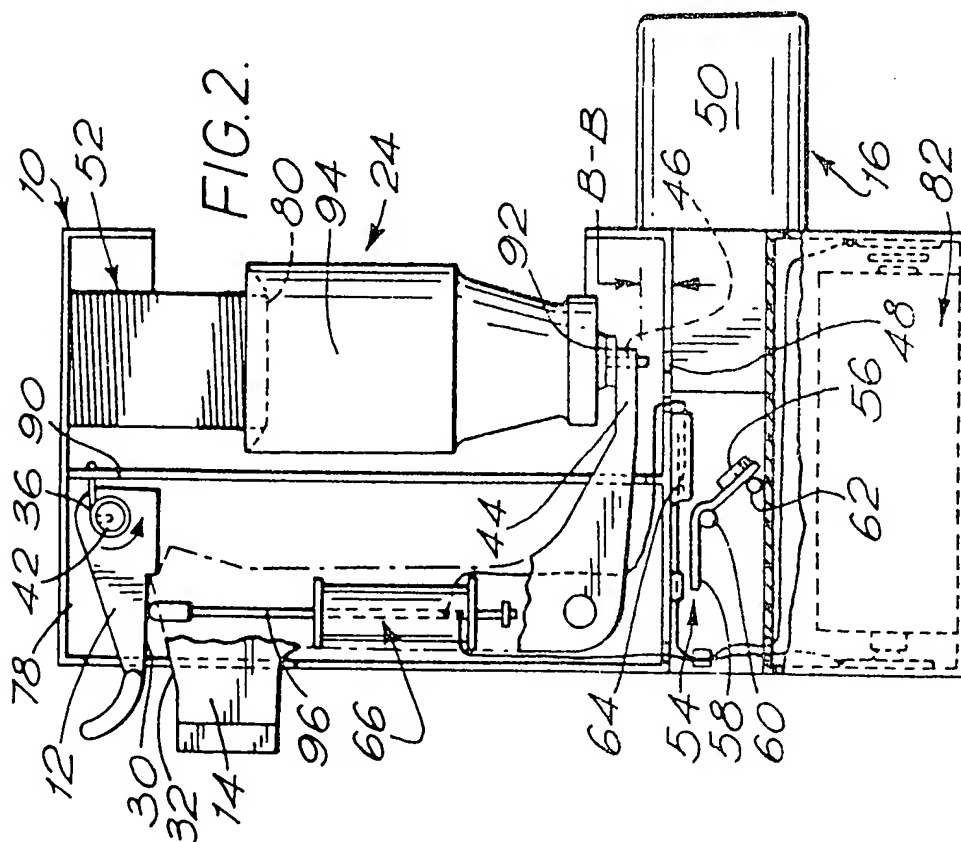
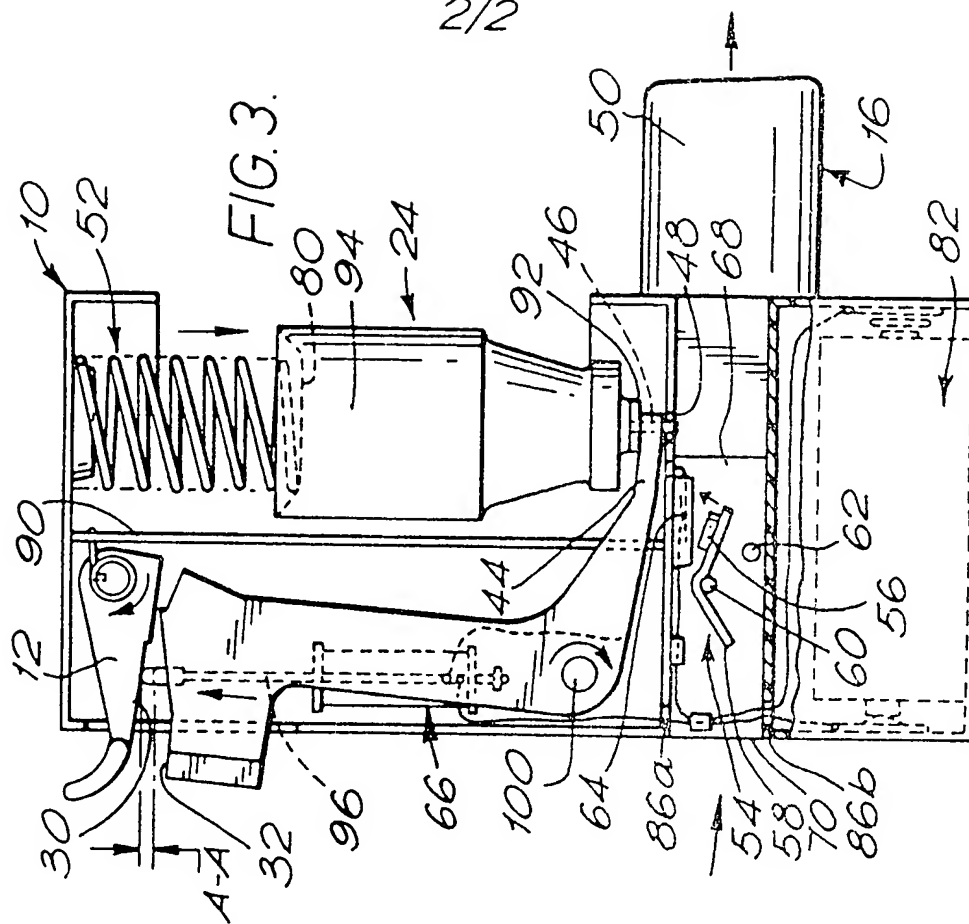
After inhalation ceases, the flow of air through conduit portion 68 of said case means 10 stops, and the metallic retaining means 62 engages the pivoted door means 54 due to gravitational forces returning the door to its closed position, and thus the magnet 56 agains holds the door 54 in a stationary inoperative position. In such position, the magnet 56 can not come into close proximity with said switch means 64, which would otherwise close the circuit and cause a steady and/or intermittent drain of the battery.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example, for purposes

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in the form, details and arrangements of parts without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth in the following claims:





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CLAIMS

1. An inhalation device for dispensing a medicament
from a metered dosage cartridge, comprising: a hand
5 held unit having a mouthpiece (16) and connecting
passageway (68) for ambient air to be inhaled
characterised by triggering means (12, 14) supporting a
biased metered dosage cartridge (24) and battery
powered circuit means including switch means (64) and
10 solenoid means (66), said cartridge including pin means
(46) communicating with said passageway (68), whereby
said switch means closes and activates said triggering
means for dispensing a metered dosage of medicament
into said passageway, upon inhaling through said
15 mouthpiece.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1, characterised in
that said switch means is a reed switch (64).

20 3. A device as claimed in claim 2, characterised in
that said reed switch is activated by a movable magnet
(56).

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9. A device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the opposite end of the other of said one of said pair of lever arm means (12) is T-shaped at the tip portion so as to be manipulated by a users finger.

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10. A device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said mouthpiece means (16) is large enough so as to fit over and seal about the user's mouth and nose.

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11. A device as claimed in claim 4, wherein said pair of lever arm means are notched so as to be latchable.

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12. A device as claimed in claim 5, wherein said lever arm means are interfaced by notching means which are adapted to be manually overridden.

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13. A device as claimed in claim 12, wherein said overriding action is performed by forcing said lever arm means apart.

14. A device as claimed in claim 5, wherein said pair of lever arm means comprises a straight lever arm (12) and a curved lever arm (14), with the curved lever arm being said yoke-like fork; and said straight lever arm